

NAVAL

HOSPITAL

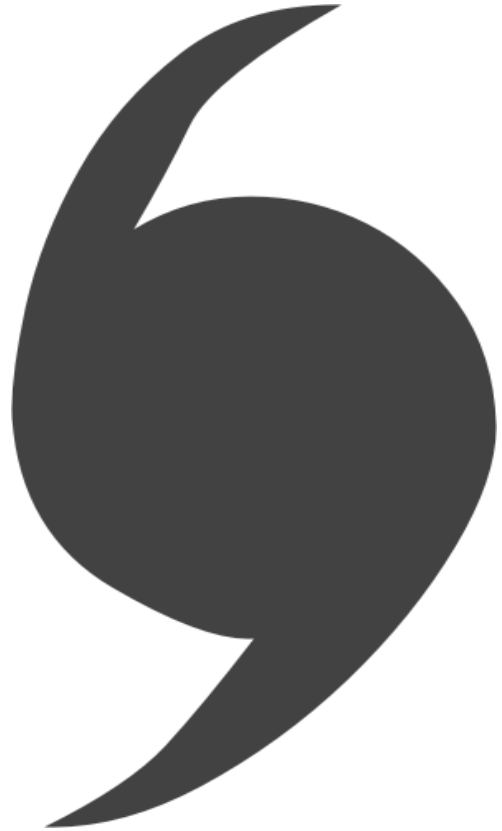
ROOSEVELT

ROADS

HURRICANE

PREPAREDNESS

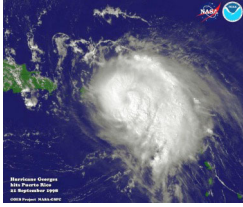
BOOKLET



**A
Family**

**PREPARATION
Guide**

The Truth About Hurricanes



You & Your Air Conditioner

AFTER A MAJOR STORM, NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS CREWS WILL BE WORKING HARD TO RESTORE EVERYONE'S ELECTRICAL POWER.

YOU WILL PROBABLY NOT BE SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF ELECTRICAL POWER USED ABOARD NSRR GOES TO RUN ALL THE AIR CONDITIONING UNITS ON-BASE.

HOWEVER, AVAILABLE POWER RESERVES MAY BE "LOW" FOR SOME PERIOD OF TIME AFTER A HURRICANE. IN ORDER THAT EVERYONE MIGHT HAVE SOME SMALL PORTION OF POWER FOR LIGHTS, COOKING, FANS AND ENTERTAINMENT, PWC MAY REMOVE THE FUSES FROM ALL THE HOUSING UNIT'S CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS. THE DISCOMFORT WILL BE SHARED BY EVERYONE IN HOUSING.

IF YOU ARE CAUGHT BY BASE OFFICIALS REPLACING THE AIR CONDITIONING FUSES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN REMOVED, YOU CAN EXPECT TO LOSE YOUR ON-BASE QUARTERS.

IN THE CARIBBEAN OUR HURRICANE SEASON RUNS FROM 01 JUNE THROUGH 31 NOVEMBER. ALTHOUGH DIRECT STRIKES ON PUERTO RICO ARE RELATIVELY RARE, PUERTO RICO IS USUALLY THREATENED BY APPROACHING STORMS SEVERAL TIMES EACH SEASON. ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS PREDICT THAT THE 2002 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON SHOWS EVERY SIGN OF BEING A VERY ACTIVE-NOT TO MENTION DANGEROUS-ONE.

| Hurricane Intensity | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Category | Pressure mb | Wind mph | Surge ft |
| Depression | — | <39 | — |
| Storm | — | 39-73 | — |
| Hurricane 1 | >980 | 74-95 | 4-5 |
| Hurricane 2 | 965-980 | 96-110 | 6-8 |
| Hurricane 3 | 945-965 | 111-130 | 9-12 |
| Hurricane 4 | 920-945 | 131-155 | 13-18 |
| Hurricane 5 | <920 | >155 | >18 |

This means that both Naval Station & Naval Hospital Roosevelt Roads will likely go into a heightened state of readiness several times this hurricane season only to stand down as the storm dissipates, veers away or deals the island only a glancing blow. No one can accurately predict the path of a hurricane. During the life of a storm it can slow down, speed up, stop or stall, turn left or right, and even back up (the 1999 hurricane "Wrong Way Lenny" backed west to east across the Caribbean, doing serious damage to the island). Do not be led into complacency by several near misses.

It is vitally important that each person-Active Duty and family member alike, whether living on-base or off-base take each hurricane alert seriously and make early preparations to fend for him or herself during a genuine weather emergency. After a hurricane, it may take Naval Station Roosevelt Roads a week or more to restore power and water, clear roadways of debris, and get the Commissary back in action. The Exchange gas pumps may not have power for several days. It usually takes civilian authorities even longer to recover the entire island after a major storm.

You can't eat money, so having cash on hand is no substitute for a well-stocked hurricane locker. If you are planning to ride

out a storm in your quarters instead of evacuating to one of several group shelters on-base, you must ensure that you have an adequate store of nonperishable food, safe drinking water, and prescription medicines on hand-enough to last at least two weeks-as well as full tanks of gas in your vehicles.

If you are not evacuating to a group shelter before storm conditions strike Puerto Rico, you must commit to riding out the storm in your quarters, regardless of what happens. Once hurricane force winds and torrential rains begin, it is too late to change locations. Many parts of the naval station and all road approaches to Naval

Station Roosevelt Roads are prone to life threatening flooding. Many of these areas will flood to depths that even four wheel drive rescue vehicles cannot negotiate to rescue you.

Furthermore, projectiles, such as gravel or tin from roofs, coconuts, street signs, children's toys or lawn furniture can become lethal weapons when driven by hurricane force winds.

Remember that most hurricane related deaths are drowning deaths.

So use this guide as your personal hurricane survival tool. Take the time to read it. Think about your hurricane survival plan. Share it with your friends and family. Put your hurricane survival plan into action.



MOST HURRICANE DEATHS ARE DROWNING DEATHS

How Safe is Your House?

OVER THE DECADES, THE HOUSING ABOARD NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS HAS BEEN TESTED BY MAJOR HURRICANES TIME AND TIME AGAIN. HOWEVER, AS THIS



PICTURE SHOWS, NOT ALL OFF-BASE HOUSING IS CONSTRUCTED TO THE SAME RIGOROUS STANDARDS AS OUR ON-BASE HOUSING.

IF LIVING OFF-BASE, ENSURE THAT YOUR HOUSE IS NOT LOCATED IN OR NEAR THE FLOOD PLANES OF CREEKS OR RIVERS, IN NORMALLY DRY ARROYOS THAT WILL FLASH FLOOD, OR INSIDE THE OCEAN SURGE LINE. ALSO CHECK THAT YOUR HOME IS CONSTRUCTED OF REENFORCED CONCRETE OR REENFORCED CINDER BLOCK MATERIALS. IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS AT ALL ABOUT THE ABILITY OF YOUR HOME TO WITHSTAND A MAJOR HURRICANE, DO NOT HESITATE TO MOVE YOUR FAMILY AND PETS TO A SAFE GROUP SHELTER ON-BASE. DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE.

ON THE SETTING OF HURRICANE CONDITION 1, NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS WILL GO INTO LOCK-DOWN, AND IT IS TOO LATE TO EVACUATE TO A GROUP SHELTER, EVEN IF YOUR HOME IS COMING APART. REMEMBER THAT MOST ROAD APPROACHES TO NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS AS WELL AS MANY ROADWAYS ABOARD THE NAVAL STATION ARE PRONE TO LIFE THREATENING FLOODING AT THE HEIGHT OF MAJOR STORMS.



A BIT OF MINOR BRUSH CLEAN-UP ABOARD NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS AFTER THE LAST MAJOR STORM.

HURRICANE Checklist

COR-5

Normal Conditions 01 December through 31 May

COR = CONDITION OF READINESS



Inventory your possessions. Photo-document your household, including model and serial numbers of expensive items—televisions, stereos, computers, etc. Mail a current copy of this inventory to a relative for safekeeping.

COR-4A

Increased Awareness during Hurricane Season, 01 June – 30 November



Begin your hurricane preparations.



Develop or review your Hurricane Preparation Plan.



Stock Up Now. Begin now by stocking up with enough food and supplies (a basic Hurricane Locker list is included at the back of this booklet) to support yourself and your family for about a week.

Note: If you don't have much money, there are ways to do this gradually. For instance, when you are at the commissary and need one can of green beans, buy two or three and put the spares away in your storm locker. Done in a disciplined and systematic way, you'll be surprised how quickly your Hurricane Locker will grow a few items at a time without straining your budget.



Get Organized. Set aside a closet or area of your quarters (never an outdoor storage shed!) and designate it as your Hurricane Locker. Stock it, inventory it, and rotate your stock regularly. Be sure to check the expiration dates on food, water, and batteries as you rotate your stores. Also, now's the time to ensure that your window screens are all in place and in good condition in case the power (and your air conditioning) is out for several days.

Note: Consider a mock Hurricane drill. Shut off the water and electricity and see how it goes. It's better to find out now that you've forgotten to buy a manual can opener than in the middle of a hurricane.



You Can't Eat Money. Some people mistakenly believe that having a supply of money and credit cards on hand is the same as having a well-stocked Hurricane Locker. This is never true. Immediately before and after a storm the stores are crowded, the checkout lines are long, and shop inventories dwindle at amazing speed. On an island neces-

sary supplies are sometimes only sporadically available, and what you need may not be obtainable here at any price when you need it.

A good rule of thumb: If you see it, need it, and can afford it, buy it now.



Go Nuts...about coconuts. A two or three pound coconut, driven by hurricane speed winds, can be a lethal projectile or smash a window or windshield. Contractors will begin stripping coconuts from trees around base in early June. Contact the Housing Office at 787-865-4024 to arrange for contractors to remove coconuts they may have missed from the trees near your quarters. If living off-base, you should be aware of these falling, flying hazards.

COR-4

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 72 hours.



Gas Up. If electrical service is interrupted for several days, the Exchange's gas pumps may be closed. Fill up your vehicle now.



Do Your Wash. For the same reason as above, wash and dry your dirty clothes.



Rx. Ensure that everyone who is taking prescription medications in your family has a week's supply on hand. Inventory and restock your first aid kit.



Tune In. Monitor weather developments closely by checking radio, television, and internet reports frequently. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads has several official sources of official information. In housing, the base will broadcast warnings and information on cable channel 40. Also, the Armed Forces Network (AFN) will broadcast official information and instructions on 101.5 FM and 1200 AM. Automated National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather is available on commercially available "weather radios" on VHF frequencies 162.400 MHz, 162.550 MHz on Puerto Rico and 162.475 MHz on St. Thomas, USVI. As long as electrical and telephone service permit, official information will be broadcast on the Na-

val Station—<http://www.navstarr.navy.mil> and Naval Hospital—<http://rooseyroads.med.navy.mil/wx.html> websites as well.

COR-3

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 48 hours.



Police Your Yard. Bring into your quarters or otherwise secure everything that is outside your quarters. Barbeque grills, lawn furniture, potted plants, children's toys, and garbage cans and lids can all become dangerous wind driven projectiles during a storm. Garbage cans should be moved to a protected area and filled with water, which can later be used to flush toilets if water pressure should drop (store the lids inside your house).



Chill Out. Turn your refrigerator and freezer to their coldest settings. Pack empty space in both with containers of drinking water. Inventory and arrange your refrigerator so that you will know where everything is inside. The less time your refrigerator door stands open, the longer the food will last if the power goes off.



Hit the stores for those last minute items.



Pick It Up. Roll up and store area rugs and carpets if they are in an area where water might seep in. Also, move any furniture that might be damaged by water coming in around a window or door.

COR-2

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 24 hours.



Fill'em Up. Fill all available large containers with water. Don't overlook the obvious ones like the bathtub, washing machines, coolers, and trash cans. Remember that you will be using water for more than drinking and cooking. Water towers are filled by electric pumps, so if the power is off for any length of time, then you will need to have extra water stored to flush the toilet, wash dishes, and bathe. You will probably find that it takes a good deal more water than you think to flush the toilet—1 1/2 to 2 gallons—so plan accordingly.



Cook Up a Storm. Check your refrigerator and freezer for perishables (eggs, meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, leftovers, etc.). Begin planning and preparing meals that can include those items. Double check your supplies to ensure that you can accommodate members of your family who have special dietary needs (diabetics, infants, restricted sodium diets, etc.).

COR -1

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 12 hours.



Towel Down. Gather up a supply of towels and rags for use around doors and windows. Consider taping the cracks around the exterior of your doors. A bucket and mop will be useful, as will a floor squeegee.



Help Out. Check with neighbors whose active duty member is TAD or where the entire family is off-island and help them prepare for the storm. Inspect the area beyond the perimeter of your quarters for dangers.



Bag It. Use large plastic garbage bags to protect valuable electrical and electronic equipment. Protect your family heirlooms, such as picture albums, as well.



Get it off the Floor. During the height of a major hurricane, large amounts of water may blow in under the door or around windows. You can save yourself a lot of furniture moving by placing full tuna fish cans under the legs of each piece now.



Get Some Exercise and Privacy. You and your family may be cooped up together for a good while during a storm. Exercise to burn off nervous energy and get some privacy.

COR-1A

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 6 hours.

COR-1B

Destructive winds of 35 kts (40 mph) or greater expected within 3 hours.



Stay Home. Bands of heavy rain and heavy ocean swells may already be flooding low lying areas and roadways. You are now committed to

riding out the storm where you are. Most hurricane related injuries are caused by wind-driven flying debris striking people outdoors—gravel, small pebbles, coconuts, tree branches, and dislodged traffic signs can all do serious damage when driven at hurricane speeds. Most hurricane related deaths are caused by drowning.



Stay Away. Avoid windows, even if they are shuttered on the outside.



Settle in for the Long Haul. It may take 18-24 hours for a very large, slow moving hurricane to pass directly over the island. Fast moving storms or storms that deal Puerto Rico only a glancing blow will be over in a matter of a few hours. Occasionally, a storm will stall or stop its forward movement and remain stationary for hours. Very infrequently, a storm will even reverse course and pass over again! Even hurricane veterans find the uncertainty of the wait to be the most unnerving part of riding out a hurricane.



No Power. At the onset of destructive winds, the power authorities may power down the island's electrical entire power grid. Because this is done in a controlled manner that protects generators and distribution equipment, recovery after the storm is much quicker. You should be prepared to spend several days without electricity.

Note: Be sure to unplug all electrical equipment in your house before the power comes back on. This prevents damage from power surges.



Stay Inside. If the typhoon passes directly over the island, you may experience a period of calm winds and no rain. This is when the eye of the storm is passing over your location. Eye passage may last from a few minutes to a few hours, but remember that the storm is only half over. Despite the strong temptation to go outside and look around, don't. When the winds do begin again, they can reach hurricane strength almost instantly and, because you'll be experiencing the backside of the storm, the direction will be different from the direction of the original winds.



Tips for Kids. Several days before the arrival of the storm, begin to explain to your child(ren) as much as they can understand about what is going to happen. Give them as many facts as they can handle or are curious about. Allow them to

ask questions and to assist in the preparations, too. Help each child fix up his or her own typhoon kit (toys, games, books, cassette tapes, snacks, a flashlight, etc.) and place to be during the storm (a windowless interior room is best). Making the experience into a pseudo-camping trip with tents (from bed sheets) can be fun for some kids.

Be sure to talk with children beforehand about the electricity going off for awhile, and emphasize that there will be a lot of rain and wind noise but that they will be safe. Reassure them that the storm will eventually pass. Air pressure changes during an eye passage can make some children uncomfortable (just like ears popping on an airplane), so keep chewing gum available for older kids and a bottle for nursing infants. Also, remember that you and the kids will be cooped up together for several hours during the storm. To take the edge off, as suggested above, ensure that you all get some exercise and private time before it arrives.



What's It Really Like? The experience is different for each person, but not many would argue if we said that weathering a hurricane is noisy, damp, dark, hot, and probably one of the most exciting experiences of your life—as well as the most boring. As we've said before, once the preparations are completed, it is the waiting that many find the most difficult to endure. Stay inside until the all clear is given.

COR-1C

Recovery. 3 hours after the storm has passed.



All Clear! All clear means that the danger from the storm has passed, but there are other dangers to **beware of**:



Don't Get Wired! Do not touch, pick-up or move a wire on the ground or dangling from a pole or tree. On-base, report all downed lines to the PWD at 787-865-4152. If the lines are arcing and popping, call 911 or flag down a passing Security Police patrol. Report broken pipes and running water or sewage leaks as well.



Clean Up! Begin the clean up process around your quarters. Check on your neighbors, especially if you know that the active duty member is either off-island or that the member was required to spend the storm at work.



Drink Up. Drink your bottled water first. Do not drink water from the tap before it has been approved for consumption by environmental health. If you run out of bottled water, treat one gallon of water with 12 drops of household bleach and let stand for 30 minutes before drinking. You may also boil water for 10 minutes and let it stand for 30 minutes before drinking. Practice water conservation until it has been officially announced that water levels are back to normal. Do not wash your car, the exterior of your house or otherwise waste water until reserves are back to normal.



Eat Up. Eat your perishable foods before your canned goods, and be careful about eating food that has spoiled. Never re-freeze food that has thawed. If food is thawing faster than you can eat it, offer it to your neighbors or arrange a neighborhood potluck cookout.



Be Especially Careful of Fires. Electric water pumps are used to fill the water towers, so water pressure may be low if electrical power has been off for several hours. This will inhibit the fire department's ability to fight a blaze, so use extra caution with every kind of fire around your quarters. Additionally, never use a charcoal grill inside your quarters—the fumes can kill. Cook meals outside on camp stoves or on your barbecue grill.



Stay Off the Road. Do not drive unless there is a bonified emergency. Road debris may damage your tires, stranding you and causing your car to become another hazard on an already dangerous roadway. Also drainage ditches may be flooded, power lines and fallen trees may be down across roadways, and emergency vehicles will be on the road.



Avoid Rumors and Rumor Mongers. There is no reason to keep you in the dark about anything going on before, during, or after a storm. Base officials will do their best to keep you informed. Stay abreast of local conditions by listening to a battery powered radio. Our Armed Forces Network (AFN) will broadcast official information and instructions on 101.5 FM and 1200 AM. Automated National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather is available on commercially available "weather radios" on VHF frequencies 162.400 MHz, 162.550 MHz on Puerto Rico and 162.475 MHz on St. Thomas, USVI.



Civilization Returns. As quickly as possible, electrical power will be restored as soon as

generators and the power distribution networks can handle it. However, there will be short periods of intermittent power as the electrical system is restored and tested. Power spikes and power brown outs will undoubtedly occur as different sections of the power grid come back on-line. Be exceedingly careful plugging electrical and electronic equipment back into the wall. Electronics—particularly computers, televisions, and stereo systems—should be protected by quality surge protectors.



Sample HURRICANE LOCKER

(1-2 week supply)

Food & Cooking Utensils

- ✧ Canned & dry food (remember to rotate stock frequently)
- ✧ Bottled Water (plan on about 2 gallons per day per person)
- ✧ Plates, cups, napkins & towels - disposable
- ✧ Can opener, manual
- ✧ A cooking source:
 - ✧ Propane or white gas camp stove (and fuel)
 - ✧ Outdoor grill (charcoal or propane)

Safety, Sanitation, & Medical

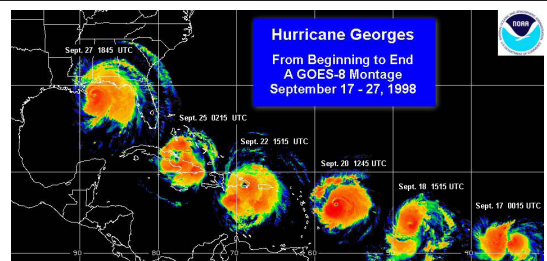
- ✧ Toilet Paper
- ✧ Feminine hygiene products
- ✧ First Aid kit
- ✧ Toilet articles (toothpaste, shaving cream, etc.)
- ✧ Prescription medications (insulin, nitro tablets, etc.)
- ✧ A flashlight for every member of the family & lots of spare batteries
- ✧ Chlorine Bleach, 1 bottle (12 drops of household bleach into 1 gallon of water and let stand for 30 minutes before drinking)
- ✧ Candles & cigarette lighters
- ✧ Radio, battery powered AM/FM with spare batteries. Consider an AM/FM/

weather alert model

- ✧ Insect Repellent
- ✧ Bucket, to flush toilet
- ✧ Large water containers (coolers, garbage cans) to hold toilet flushing & washing water
- ✧ Mop
- ✧ Tape, rolls of plastic or duct tape (to seal around doors & windows and to put up window screen over doors for bug free ventilation)
- ✧ Plastic tarp
- ✧ Basic hand tools (hammer, concrete nails, screwdrivers, wrenches)
- ✧ Rain gear (ponchos, raincoats, etc.)
- ✧ Gloves, work
- ✧ Baby goods (diapers, wipes, powder, formula)
- ✧ Don't forget to stock enough food for your animals.

Nice to have Extras

- ✧ Fiberglass window screening, rolls (to tape over your open doors for ventilation (buy rolls a bit wider than your doors)
- ✧ Generator (never store or run a generator or it's fuel indoors). See the sidebar Generators.
- ✧ Lanterns, camp (battery powered fluorescent lanterns put off less heat, but propane or white gas lanterns give more light. Never use a propane or white gas lantern inside your house without adequate ventilation.



All About GENERATORS

SAFETY ALERT!

ELECTRICAL RESTORATION CREWS DEPEND ON THEIR WORKING WITH A DEAD CIRCUIT AS THEY RESTORE ELECTRICAL POWER. IF YOU HAVE A GENERATOR IMPROPERLY CONNECTED TO YOUR HOUSING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WITHOUT PROPERLY ISOLATING IT FROM THE POWER GRID, YOU WILL DELIVER A FATAL CURRENT BACK ALONG THE LINES, POSSIBLY ELECTROCUTING NEIGHBORS OR WORKERS UP TO A BLOCK AWAY.

About Generators...

People who buy personal generators often envision riding out a major storm with little or no effects on their day-to-day lives—air conditioning running, house lights blazing, television blaring, trusty power plant thundering away under the carport. Usually this rosy scenario is far from accurate.

The down side of generators:

1. If in base quarters, your generator must be registered with NSRR Housing. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads instructions and your naval housing generator contract **PROHIBIT** the connection of a personal generator to the electrical wiring in naval quarters using **a male-to-male adaptor**. If apprehended by base authorities running an unregistered generator or wiring any generator, registered or not, into your quarter's electrical system using a male-to-male plug, you and your family will be required to move off-base after the Captain's Mast. If through improper hook-up you also damage the wiring or injure any person—house fires have been started and rescue personnel electrocuted before—you will be required to move your family off-base, after the Courts Martial.

2. The only approved generator-to-base-housing hook-up authorized is through a fully automatic isolation switching bus, professionally installed and Navy inspected. You must have a permit to modify your quarters from NHRR housing before installation begins. You must also pay to have the isolation bus professionally removed and your quarter's electrical system restored to

original. The cost is estimated at \$5,000.

3. Most home-sized generators do not have sufficient output to run your central air conditioner (they can't overcome the high start-up loads).

4. If running a generator outside during a storm—and outside is the only place to run any generator—the air intake will most likely choke on blown rain water at the height of a major storm or the ignition system will short out, even if the genset is under your carport.

5. Stringing extension cords into the house and running a generator in the soggy conditions found after a major storm is inherently dangerous and a shock hazard.

6. In order to be reliable, generators need specific periodic mechanical service as well as test runs and protection from the weather.



What generators can do:

Run your refrigerator, freezer, and major appliances as well as provide power to fans and lights—for as long as your gasoline supplies hold out. However, you will need to have sufficient extension cords available to do the hook-ups without using any base housing wiring.

If you follow the directions we outline elsewhere in this Hurricane Preparation booklet, you will find that even without electrical power your refrigerator will keep food cool and safe to eat for several days.

Buying a generator is a personal decision. You should carefully weigh the pros and cons as well as the utility of such an expensive item.

EVACUATE TO A SHELTER OR NOT: DECIDE NOW!

Several group storm shelters will be set up at various locations around Naval Station Roosevelt Roads. Information will be published by Naval Station Roosevelt Roads about these shelters.

During a weather emergency, Naval Hospital Roosevelt Roads will shelter admitted patients & their immediate family members as well as hospital staff & their immediate family members. Pets, in carriers, will be sheltered in the Bio-Hazardous Building behind the hospital.

At the NHRH group storm shelter you can expect:

- limited electrical power from our generator
- reduced air conditioning capacity
- drinking water, but water for washing may be rationed
- three meals and an evening snack per person per day
- cots, but no bedding
- group living conditions
- an area for childcare & child activities (priority to on-duty single & dual career parents)
- the mess deck will be available between meals for TV & movies

In the Shelter:

If you and your family are going to a group storm shelter, you should assemble a Hurricane bag. An old seabag, suitcase, backpack, or laundry bag will do.

Bring:

- Comfort food & beverages (soft drink, water, & snack vending machines will empty quickly—refrigeration may not be available for your drinks, although formula, insulin, and such necessities will be refrigerated for you by NHRH, assuming the power is up)
- Bedding, towels, pillows, wash cloths
- Toilet articles (toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, contact lens supplies, etc.)
- Feminine Hygiene products
- Infant care items—diapers, wipes, etc.

- Medications
- Your own entertainment—books and magazines (no AC powered devices, but battery powered VCRs, TVs, radios, electronic games, CD players, & computers okay—remember the earphones!)
- Video tapes & CD/DVDs to play & share in the galley between meals

Do Not Bring:

- AC powered devices

Living in a group storm shelter can be trying, so also pack your resilience, good humor, and tolerance. Bring a healthy dose of good neighborliness to ensure you are as considerate of other people as you want them to be of you. But remember, whether the experience is an adventure or an ordeal is really up to you. All we can do is to provide a safe environment.

About Animals: If you bring an animal to be housed in the Bio-Hazardous building, be sure to bring enough food to last several days and a large, stable water bowl or watering device for each animal. The Bio-Hazardous building is not physically attached to the Naval Hospital. Once COR 1B is established, you will not be allowed to go out to the Bio-Hazardous building to check on your pet. **Remember:** all animals must be in pet carriers or crates.

You are responsible for safeguarding your valuables.

The Naval Hospital shelter will go into operation when COR 2 (destructive winds within 24 hours) is announced. When COR 1 (destructive winds within 12 hours) is declared, the base will go into “lock down”. At this moment, it is too late to change your mind. Only emergency vehicles will be allowed on base roads. So you are committed to riding out the storm where you are—on-base or off-base, at home or in a group storm shelter.

Remember! If you are going to a group storm shelter, you are still responsible for securing your personal property and your on-base quarters before the storm. Most homeowners insurance policies as well as Naval instructions specifically require that every effort be made by the member to prevent damage or, once damage has occurred, to limit or prevent further damage in order to be covered. So even if you are going to ride out the storm in a group storm shelter, follow the checklist included in this brochure as you prepare your quarters for a storm.